United Nations A/67/876–S/2013/321

General Assembly
Security Council

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29 May 2013
English
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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 21 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of April 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 21 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 April 2013	0810	An Israeli enemy Merkava tank crossed the technical fence opposite the Wazzani resort. It took up a position behind an earthen berm and directed its gun towards Lebanese territory. At 0950 hours, a bulldozer, two trucks and a gravel spreader arrived at the site at which the Israeli enemy had previously begun constructing a dirt road. At 1850 hours, the machine and the tank departed towards the occupied Palestinian territory.
3 April 2013	0800	The Israeli enemy resumed work on a dirt road that it had begun constructing earlier. A Merkava tank and five personnel crossed the technical fence. The tank took up a position behind an earthen berm and directed its gun towards Lebanese territory. A gravel spreader, a truck and a roadroller then arrived and proceeded to work on the dirt road. A tanker truck then crossed the technical fence and sprayed water as the roadroller proceeded to compact the road surface. At 2000 hours, the machines and the tank departed towards the occupied Palestinian territory.
7 April 2013	0800 1910	Two Israeli enemy bulldozers crossed the technical fence between points B52 and BP23, opposite Aytarun, and proceeded to clear a dirt road some 200 metres long. Barbed wire was placed alongside the entire road.
	2305	The Israeli enemy fired four flare shells and bursts of medium-weapon fire were heard opposite Birkat al-Naqqar, inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
8 April 2013	2110 2150	The Israeli enemy fired four flare shells over the Radar position and bursts of medium-weapon fire were heard at the perimeter of that position, inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
10 April 2013	1500	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a four-wheel drive vehicle, a tracked bulldozer and a wheeled bulldozer opened the technical fence. The two bulldozers then crossed 10 metres past the fence and proceeded to move earth. At 1650 hours, the patrol departed towards the occupied Palestinian territory.
11 April 2013	0815	Two Israeli enemy bulldozers crossed the technical fence, opposite the Lebanese Army observation post at Wazzani. They proceeded to erect an earthen berm, before leaving at 1515 hours.
	1700 1720	Explosions were heard inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
16 April 2013	1930	From the Labbunah-Jall al-Alam position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for three minutes towards the road linking Naqurah and Labbunah, inside Lebanese territory.
19 April 2013	0650	An Israeli enemy patrol arrived at the gate opposite the Lebanese Army observation post at Wazzani. Some 10 patrol members opened the gate and crossed the technical fence, penetrating approximately 20 metres. They left at 0713 hours.
	0900	As an Israeli enemy patrol was clearing grass opposite Birkat Risha, some of its members cut down four trees between the technical fence and the Blue Line. They also cut down two trees and some high branches inside Lebanese territory.
	0926	As an Israeli enemy patrol was clearing grass opposite Birkat Risha, one of its members directed obscene gestures towards personnel at the Lebanese Army observation post.
23 April 2013	1000	An Israeli enemy bulldozer, accompanied by three Merkava tanks, crossed the technical fence opposite Rumaysh and performed maintenance work on the on the dirt road linking points BP14 and BP39. Some enemy personnel also erected an earthen berm opposite point BP37.
	1600	An Israeli enemy bulldozer, accompanied by two Merkava tanks, crossed the technical fence at a point opposite Rumaysh and proceeded to erect an earthen berm some six metres long at point B37.
24 April 2013	1045 1110	Three Israeli enemy personnel installed a camera at the Duhayrah Gate position and proceeded to photograph Lebanese territory opposite that position, from Duhayrah to as far west as Alam al-Sha'b.
	1110	An Israeli enemy patrol stopped at a location opposite Kafr Killa. Six members of the patrol primed their weapons and directed obscenities towards a civilian who was herding livestock on the Lebanese side and told him to leave the area.
29 April 2013	0712	An Israeli enemy excavator carried out work at coordinates Q744169–N685200 near the technical fence, north-east of Ghajar.
	1430 1450	The Israeli enemy sprayed light- and medium-weapon fire between the Ruwaysat al-Alam position and Birkat al-Naqqar, inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
30 April 2013	0815	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle, a Defender four-wheel drive vehicle and a trench-digger stopped opposite the Wazzani water pump in the southern Ghajar area, whereupon the trench-digger proceeded to work on the dirt road adjacent to the technical fence. The trench-digger removed part of the fence and began widening the road.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
8 April 2013	2245	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 10 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoy No. 3.
10 April 2013	2050 2100	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 45 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of the line of buoys.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 April 2013	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1720 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1405	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
3 April 2013	0115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1845 hours over Naqurah.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1845 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 2130 hours over Naqurah.
	0955	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1430	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2105 hours over Rumaysh.
	2010 2035	Several Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, releasing six decoy flares over the sea off the Rashidieh refugee camp, three decoy flares over the sea off Tyre, four decoy flares over Marwahin, three decoy flares over Alma al-Sha'b and 12 decoy flares over the sea off Ra's al-Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 April 2013	1110	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1315 hours over Rumaysh.
7 April 2013	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1825 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1750 hours over Kafr Killa.
8 April 2013	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1300 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0845	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1010 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0850	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1020 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1515	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 over Naqurah.
	1520	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1845 hours over Naqurah.
10 April 2013	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1340 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 April 2013	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1145 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1115 hours over Rumaysh.
12 April 2013	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1610 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 over the sea off Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1505 hours over Kafr Killa.
13 April 2013	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1415 over Naqurah.
14 April 2013	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1700 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0947	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Rumaysh.
15 April 2013	1340	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Naqurah.
	1625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Aytarun.
	2045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2305 hours over Naqurah.
16 April 2013	2055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2255 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2245	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0145 hours on 17 April over the sea off Naqurah.
18 April 2013	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1310 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
21 April 2013	1635	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1855 hours over Rumaysh.
23 April 2013	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut before leaving at 1310 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
25 April 2013	1015	Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1535 hours over Naqurah.
	1525	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1710 hours over Naqurah.
	1715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0120 hours on 26 April over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0135 hours on 26 April over Rumaysh.
28 April 2013	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1720 hours over Naqurah.
	0950	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1155 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1415 hours over Naqurah.
29 April 2013	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1740 hours over Naqurah.
	0940	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 hours over Naqurah.
	0950	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over Kafr Shuba and the South before leaving at 1235 hours over Naqurah.
	2140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0020 hours on 30 April over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
30 April 2013	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0420 hours over Rumaysh.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1640 hours over Naqurah.
	1240	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1600 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

United Nations A/ES-10/594–S/2013/322

General Assembly
Security Council

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31 May 2013

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 30 May 2013 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

As we rapidly, yet inconceivably, approach the forty-sixth year since Israel's military occupation of the Palestinian and Arab lands in June 1967, we are reminded over and over again about the roots of this tragic conflict and the reasons for its perpetuation: the constant dispossession, displacement, subjugation and denial of the rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, and its relentless attempts to forcibly seize more territory by all illegal means and measures.

Time and time again, driven by avarice for control of the land, Israel has chosen its illegal settlement colonization schemes in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, over the goal of peace and security. Time and time again, Israel has deliberately and gravely breached international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, flagrantly violated United Nations resolutions and arrogantly ignored the will and demands of the international community. Thus, this grave injustice against the Palestinian people persists, despite the efforts exerted over the years by the international community for a just and lasting peace settlement in accordance with the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders.

Regrettably, at a time when serious efforts are being made by the United States of America, the States of the League of Arab States and other concerned States to revive the path of peace and facilitate a return by the parties to direct negotiations, based on the long-standing parameters enshrined in United Nations resolutions, the Madrid principles, the Arab Peace Initiative and the road map of the Quartet, Israel's actions are undermining those efforts and threaten to sabotage the small opportunity that remains for achieving the two-State solution. We are at a moment of truth and the international community must reiterate unequivocally to Israel, the occupying Power, that it cannot persist with this illegal settlement campaign while claiming to be committed to the pursuit of peace and the two-State solution; the two positions are irreconcilable. And, by "speaking" of peace while actively engaging in its

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destruction, Israel makes a mockery of the international community and all efforts in this regard.

Here it must be clearly stated: regardless of when certain decisions were taken or when certain acts were perpetrated by successive Israeli Governments — whether in December 2012 or May 2013, whether 20 or 40 years ago — settlement activities in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, are illegal and constitute the major obstacle to peace. The Fourth Geneva Convention, in its article 49 (6), is clear about this, as are the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions (article 85 (4)) and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (article 8 (2) (b) (viii)). Indeed, the confiscation and colonization of the land of another people and the forced displacement and transfer of people from that land constitute war crimes under international law and cannot be justified or excused under any pretext.

The international community must no longer tolerate this situation. An unequivocal message needs to be sent urgently to Israel, the occupying Power: it must stop its illegal settlement activities, in all their manifestations, and genuinely commit to the path of peace. The alternative is the demise of the two-State solution, with all of the consequences this entails, and the onset of a new era of searching for the achievement of the inalienable human and national rights of the Palestinian people, which they and their leadership will never forgo.

Thus, the Palestinian leadership condemns the recent decision by Israel to proceed with plans for the construction of more than 1,000 new settlement units in illegal settlements in and around Occupied East Jerusalem. We reject the excuse that these plans were announced late last year and that their implementation now is just a technicality. Such excuses are offensive to all those who have believed in the two-State solution for all these years and have continued to strive for its attainment, including the current efforts of United States Secretary of State John Kerry. These actions are illegal and must be halted. With every dunum of land confiscated, every settlement unit constructed, every home demolished and every settler crime perpetrated, the contiguity and viability of the State of Palestine, which seeks to live side by side in peace and security with Israel on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, are being undermined and the prospects for peace are being destroyed.

We call once again on the international community, including the Security Council, to uphold its responsibilities under international law and relevant resolutions and to act forthwith to demand that Israel, the occupying Power, cease these illegal policies and practices and compel it to comply with its legal obligations and commitments. The international community must not allow this travesty to continue and must hold Israel accountable for its violations and crimes. Otherwise, the opportunity before us to make peace and security a reality between Palestine and Israel and in the region will be lost. The Palestinian people continue to look to the international community to take the necessary tangible steps to uphold the promises and principles they have long espoused but not fulfilled to help the Palestinian people to finally realize their rights and long overdue freedom, justice and peace.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 465 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 16 May 2013 (A/ES-10/593-S/2013/289), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the

Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2013/323

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 May 2013

Original: English

Identical letters dated 30 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 30 May 2013 addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait (see annex) regarding bilateral arrangements to maintain the boundary between Kuwait and Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mansour **Al Otaibi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 30 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

I write with reference to the letter dated 8 April 2013 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait (may God preserve and protect him). The letter states that the United Nations looks forward to the establishment of bilateral arrangements between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq to follow up maintenance of the physical representation of the boundary in the future.

I commend the intensive efforts of the Security Council to follow up implementation of its resolutions concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. I am also pleased to congratulate the United Nations team responsible for maintaining the boundary markers on its considerable efforts and on the tangible achievement of completing that project within the time frame agreed by the two countries. I appreciate the genuine and effective cooperation of the Iraqi side in removing all of the boundary encroachments that impeded the maintenance of the markers.

We welcome the completion of work to establish the physical representation of the boundaries in accordance with paragraph 105 of the letter of the Secretary-General contained in document S/25811 and Add.1 of 21 May 1993, which was endorsed by Security Council resolution 833 (1993). At the same time, we wish to emphasize the contents of paragraph 6 of that resolution, in which the Council

> *underlines and reaffirms* its decision to guarantee the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary which has now been finally demarcated by the Commission and to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter, as provided for in paragraph 4 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 4 of resolution 773 (1992).

We commend the Government of Iraq on concluding an agreement with the United Nations for the receipt of compensation payments due to Iraqi farmers in accordance with resolution 899 (1994).

I am pleased to inform you that a memorandum of understanding was signed on 28 May 2013 establishing a bilateral Iraqi-Kuwaiti technical commission responsible for arrangements for maintaining the physical representation of the boundary between the two countries. That measure fulfils the provisions of preambular paragraph 7 of resolution 833 (1993), which envisages the establishment of technical arrangements to maintain the physical representation of the boundary.

Lastly, we reiterate that the State of Kuwait is committed and fully prepared to provide Iraq with the support that it needs in order to fulfil all of its outstanding obligations under the Security Council resolutions concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

(*Signed*) Sabah Khalid Al Hamad **Al Sabah**
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait

United Nations S/2013/324

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 May 2013

Original: English

Identical letters dated 30 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 30 May 2013 addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait (see annex) regarding the mandate of the High-level Coordinator, in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mansour **Al Otaibi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 30 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

I write with reference to the thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2012/931) on the issues of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, and, in particular, to the mandate of the High-level Coordinator pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999).

The State of Kuwait attaches great importance to the issue of missing persons because of its ethical, legal and humanitarian implications, and the issue of missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives. Accordingly, it is our desire that the United Nations and the Governments of the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq should continue their efforts to resolve those questions.

Taking into account the options presented in the above-mentioned Secretary-General's report, the State of Kuwait supports the proposal to ask the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) to follow up on those two issues, in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations. To that end, the Security Council should adopt a resolution that contains the following principal elements:

- Follow-up of those issues will not end with the termination of the mandate of UNAMI;
- The periodic reports of the Secretary-General on the issues of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, should be submitted on dates other than those of his reports on the activities of UNAMI;
- The designation or appointment of a UNAMI official whose sole responsibility will be to follow up on those issues.

Lastly, we should like to reiterate our appreciation for the support the Security Council is giving Iraq as it strives to fulfil its remaining obligations pursuant to the Security Council resolutions pertaining to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

(*Signed*) Sabah Khalid Al Hamad **Al Sabah**
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations A/67/881–S/2013/325

General Assembly
Security Council

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4 June 2013

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 33 and 63 (b)

Prevention of armed conflict

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support: causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the International Donor Conference for Reconstruction and Development in Darfur, held on 7 and 8 April 2013, in Doha, Qatar, during which political and financial commitments were announced by the international community towards the comprehensive and sustainable recovery, reconstruction and development of Darfur, in particular in support of the Darfur Development Strategy, prepared in accordance with the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. A total of 3.7 billion United States dollars was pledged at the conference by the participating States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and non-governmental organizations.

I have the further honour to forward, attached herewith, a copy of the final communiqué adopted at the conclusion of the Conference (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter, with its annex, could be circulated as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 63 (b).

(*Signed*) Khalid J. **Al-Mesallam**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Final Declaration

International Donors Conference for Reconstruction and Development in Darfur

Doha, 7 and 8 April 2013

Preamble:

We, the participants of the International Donors Conference for Reconstruction and Development in Darfur, hosted by the State of Qatar on 7 and 8 April 2013,

Believing that the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur provides the fundamental framework for the peace process and development efforts in Darfur,

Recognizing that a viable solution to the Darfur crisis can only be attained through peaceful dialogue that leads to a lasting peace, and that Darfur, both now and after implementation of the Doha Document for Peace has begun, needs to make the transition from humanitarian relief to early recovery, reconstruction and development,

Declare that:

The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, in particular the articles and provisions regarding development, must be implemented;

We welcome the accession of the Justice and Equality Movement to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and call on the parties that have not yet signed the Document to accede to it, in order to achieve security, stability and development in the region;

We commend the humanitarian efforts made by the Government of the Sudan, many States, United Nations organizations, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and national organizations over the last 10 years of the conflict;

We affirm the importance of the Darfur Development Strategy, developed by the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission, in accordance with article 32 of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, as a blueprint for defining priorities and implementing recovery, reconstruction and development projects in the Darfur region;

We commend the effective participation of all development partners, stakeholders and civil society organizations in Darfur in the formulation of the Darfur Development Strategy;

We express appreciation for international and regional efforts led by the State of Qatar to foster the peace process and support development and stability in Darfur, as well as its continuing efforts to ensure that movements and parties that have not signed the peace accords accede thereto and join the peace process;

We thank the Government of the Sudan for all its work on the ground and its efforts to support the peace process, stability and development;

We thank all States and regional and international organizations for their continuing support for the peace process, stability and development in Darfur.

We agree to the following:

1. The Darfur Development Strategy shall constitute the foundation for the gradual transition from humanitarian assistance to development. Accordingly, the States and organizations participating in the Conference adopted that Strategy as the basis of the recovery, reconstruction and development stage in Darfur over the six-year period covered by the Strategy;

2. A sum of $88.5 million, in the form of a grant from Qatar, shall be allocated to support the implementation of the seed and short-term projects set out in the Darfur Development Strategy. This contribution represents 50 per cent of the total project budget, which amounts to $177.4 million;

3. Collect the funds required to implement the Strategy in the medium- and long-term, estimated at $1,039,656,700; that sum includes grants, loans, credits, banking facilities and technical assistance;

4. The Sudanese Government reiterates its undertaking to contribute a sum estimated at $2.65 billion, as set out in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, bringing the total amount to $3,689,656,700;

5. Put into place a transparent, accountable, competent and flexible mechanism to manage the financing needed to implement the Darfur Development Strategy;

6. Establish the Darfur Reconstruction Board of Directors, to be headed by the State of Qatar and having the following members:

- The Government of the Republic of the Sudan
- The Darfur Regional Authority
- The United Nations
- Representatives of donor countries and development partners

7. The Government of the Republic of the Sudan commits to facilitating all legal, procedural, security and logistical matters so that development partners and national and international and non-governmental organizations enjoy freedom of movement and circulation while carrying out and following up on projects set out in the Darfur Development Strategy;

8. Establish a technical follow-up committee, the mandate of which shall be one year, to be headed by the State of Qatar and having the following members:

- The Government of the Republic of the Sudan
- The Darfur Regional Authority
- The United Nations country team and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)
- Representatives of donor countries and development partners

This committee shall be responsible for rapidly putting into effect the Darfur Development Strategy, especially the seed and short-term projects;

9. Make arrangements for the convening of a conference on investment in Darfur;

10. Convene within two years another conference to follow up on commitments made at this conference and appeal for fulfilment of pledges.

In closing, the participants would like to express their great appreciation to the State of Qatar and its leaders, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar, and His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Crown Prince of the State of Qatar, for their outstanding hospitality and efforts to ensure the success of the Conference. They would also like to thank the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, the Darfur Regional Authority, the United Nations country team and, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme, UNAMID and all international development partners and donors for their continuing efforts to ensure the success of the recovery, reconstruction and development process in Darfur.

Doha, State of Qatar, 8 April 2013

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Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 29 of Security Council resolution 2010 (2011), in which the Council requested me to report on all aspects of the resolution every four months. The report covers major developments that occurred in Somalia on the three major tracks of the United Nations activities — political; security; and humanitarian, recovery and development, and human rights — during the period from 16 January to 15 May 2013. It provides a final update on the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), ahead of its closure on 3 June 2013, and on planning for the deployment of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) authorized under Security Council resolution 2102 (2013) of 2 May 2013.

II. Political and security developments

Political situation

2. Eight months since its formation, the Federal Government of Somalia continues to consolidate its efforts to promote sustainable peace and establish credible democratic institutions. The Government also continues to commit itself to implementing its six-pillar policy and further advancing towards the establishment of regional administrations.

3. On 2 March, the President, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, opened the second session of the Federal Parliament. During the session, Parliament is expected to consider 22 bills on justice and judicial reform, district and regional administration law, security, human rights, the media, the police, telecommunications, energy and petroleum, among others. On 9 March, Members of Parliament began reviewing the Provisional Federal Constitution, and called on the Government to establish the Independent Review and Implementation Commission, which will oversee the preparations for the 2016 constitutional referendum. Separately, Parliament began to fulfil its oversight role by calling on the Government to respond to questions on political and security matters.

4. Meanwhile, the Government is implementing its three-phased concept for the formation of local governance structures, whereby temporarily appointed administrations would gradually be succeeded by locally selected and then by elected regional administrations. On 4 February, the Government issued a decree

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announcing the formation of a new interim administration for the Bay region, to serve for six months, pending local consultations. Similarly, on 8 April, the Government appointed a new administration for Hiraan region. The President, the Prime Minister, Abdi Farah Shirdon, the Speaker of Parliament, Mohamed Jawari, and several Members of Parliament have successively undertaken visits to meet with local leaders and communities in the regions of Shabelle Hoose, Hiraan, Bay and Gedo, "Galmudug" and "Puntland".

5. On 11 March, the Prime Minister signed a seven-point cooperation agreement with President Abdirahman Mohamed "Farole" of "Puntland". The agreement provides for the restitution of property illegally held since the civil war, facilitation of investment, the introduction of the new Somali national currency, capacity-building for the electoral and governance systems of "Puntland", and the formation of the upper house in the Federal State of Somalia. President Mohamud, who confirmed his commitment to implementing the agreement while visiting the area from 27 to 29 April, stated that the approach taken with "Puntland" will serve as a model for improving relations with other regions of Somalia.

6. In "Galmudug", tensions arose over the position of the Federal Government that the area does not meet the requirements to become a regional state under the provisional constitution. The "President of Galmudug", Abdi Hassan Awale, also known as "Qaybdid", indicated his intention to refer the matter to the Supreme Court of Somalia. In April, he held meetings with the Federal Government and signed a seven-point agreement to resolve outstanding issues.

7. The Federal Government faces its most serious challenge in the southern regions, where a conference continued throughout the reporting period, aimed at establishing a "Jubaland" state comprising the three regions of Juba Dhexe, Juba Hoose and Gedo. The Government repeatedly voiced its opposition to the conference, stating that, in line with its "bottom-up" approach and the provisional constitution, the administrations of individual regions should be formed before multi-region states. Prime Minister Shirdon, who visited Kismaayo on 26 March, was unable to reach agreement with the conference delegates, who adopted a constitution for "Jubaland" on 3 April and indicated their intention to select a state administration. On 15 May, the Kismaayo delegates conference selected Sheikh Ahmed Mohamed Islam "Madobe" as "President of Jubaland State of Somalia". Mr. Madobe, who is of the Ogaden sub-clan, reportedly garnered 485 votes from 500 delegates who participated in the voting. On the same day, the former Somali Defence Minister, Barre Aden Shire "Hirale", of the Marehan sub-clan, declared himself the President of "Jubaland" after a separate conference. Other candidates were reported to be emerging along clan lines.

8. Meanwhile, the Federal Government of Somalia rejected the "Jubaland" process, stating that it violated the Provisional Federal Constitution and the Government's policy on the formation of regional states. Prime Minister Shirdon issued a decree appointing a 16-member Joint Committee to resolve the disputes on the formation of the "Jubaland" administration and to address the reconciliation process in the Juba regions. Meanwhile, an assessment mission of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) arrived in Mogadishu to visit Kismaayo. This followed the renewed commitment of IGAD to support the Federal Government of Somalia in the formation of regional administrations, reiterated during the twenty-first extraordinary summit of its Heads of State and Government

on 3 May. In addition, Ethiopia in its capacity as Chair of IGAD facilitated engagement between the President of Kenya, Uhuru Kenyatta, and President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, including a meeting on 27 April in Kenya.

9. Following the resumption of dialogue between the Federal Government of Somalia and "Somaliland", President Mohamud and President Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo of "Somaliland" signed a seven-point agreement in Ankara on 13 April. The agreement recognized the need for cooperation especially in security matters, and is expected to facilitate the disbursement to "Somaliland" of international funds given to Somalia for the first time since 1991. The parties committed themselves to further dialogue. Separately, in a move criticized by the opposition and some prominent politicians, on 15 April the "Somaliland" Parliament adopted legislation extending the term of its lower and upper houses by two and three years, respectively.

10. In a separate development, on 13 May, the Federal Government of Somalia signed a memorandum of understanding with the International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations regulatory agency that will see the safe and orderly transfer of control of the airspace back to the Government. The implementation plan will include the provision of training and capacity-building projects fo Somali nationals in the area of civil aviation management in order to reinforce Somali ownership. Following the signature of the memorandum of understanding, "Somaliland" decided to suspend United Nations flights in "Somaliland" airspace effective 15 May. The United Nations had been acting as a caretaker authority for Somalia's airspace since the collapse of the central government in 1991.

Security situation

11. The security situation remained fragile during the reporting period. Despite some improvements in Mogadishu, Al-Shabaab continued to launch asymmetrical attacks on soft targets using terrorist tactics that often resulted in civilian casualties. Targeted killings and attacks were routinely reported. The number of incidents involving improvised explosive devices rose in 2013 in comparison with 2012. On 24 January, for example, a device hit a convoy carrying two United Nations personnel, who were unharmed. Incidents such as the suicide bombings targeting Prime Minister Shirdon in Villa Somalia on 29 January and the head of the National Security Intelligence Agency for Banadir, which killed 10 people on 18 March, showed Al-Shabaab's continued intent and capability to attack government and soft targets.

12. On 14 April, more than 30 people died in a complex attack perpetrated by Al-Shabaab on a regional court house. The attack, which involved multiple gunmen and bombs, was the deadliest to date in Mogadishu in 2013. On the same day, a vehicle likely to be that of a suicide bomber hit a Turkish aid agency convoy. On 25 April, a Deputy State Attorney was murdered in Mogadishu, while, on 5 May, a suicide vehicle that targeted a Qatari delegation travelling in a ministerial convoy killed over 10 people.

13. In southern and central Somalia, Government and affiliated forces took control of several villages near Marka (Shabelle Hoose) and of Buurhakaba (Bay) on 14 and 27 February respectively, and by April they recovered the Luuq-Baidoa-Afgooye-Mogadishu road from Al-Shabaab insurgents. Meanwhile, forces of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) completed operations to establish control of

the 240-km Mogadishu-Baidoa road. However, the areas of Baidoa (Bay), Beledweyne (Hiraan), Kismaayo (Juba Hoose) and Xuddur (Bakool) controlled by the Federal Government suffered attacks almost on a weekly basis, and on 12 February an off-duty United Nations guard was injured. A mortar attack on Kismaayo airport, on 29 April and 1 May respectively, led to the relocation of most United Nations personnel out of the city. There was a particularly high incidence of attacks in the Afgooye and Marka areas and insurgents also continued to threaten and harass civilians and aid workers operating there. Al-Shabaab adopted a low profile in Shabelle Dhexe and Galguduud, but continued to control much of these territories.

14. The most significant security development outside Mogadishu occurred in Xuddur (Bakool) following the withdrawal of Ethiopian and Somali forces on 17 March. The town was quickly retaken by Al-Shabaab, and at least one civilian was killed and several others were arrested. The seizure of Xuddur marked the insurgents' first territorial gain in several months and demonstrated the challenge of maintaining control over recovered areas.

15. Abuses by undisciplined elements of the Somali National Security Forces against civilians were also reported during the period, although these are said to have decreased in recent times. Government forces were also alleged to have participated in numerous extrajudicial killings in Mogadishu in March. Longstanding clan enmity between local militias and government troops led to several fatal clashes on 22, 25 and 28 March in Marka, while disputes over political control caused strife in Kismaayo and to a lesser extent in Baidoa.

16. In "Puntland", the surge of Al-Shabaab attacks late in 2012 continued into 2013. Insurgents regularly undertook attacks, including the first suicide bombing in north Gaalkacyo on 11 February. Repeated threats against "Puntland", discoveries of explosives, and reports of insurgents' movements were all indicative of Al-Shabaab's increased capacity and intent in the region and its disturbing presence in nearby "Galmudug". Criminal acts, including some linked to actions of undisciplined Government elements, clan disputes and political tensions continued to disrupt security in "Puntland" and "Galmudug".

17. Early in 2013, "Somaliland" experienced a flurry of anti-Al-Shabaab activity amid United Kingdom and United States warnings of a terrorist threat to westerners, but there was no attack. Instead, the dispute over Sool, Sanaag and Cayn remained "Somaliland's" main destabilizing factor and continued to result in periodic armed clashes between "Somaliland" and "Khatumo", a disputed area at the border region.

18. The number of piracy-related incidents off the coast of Somalia has significantly decreased. However, several attempts to hijack vessels were reported in 2013. Pirates are still holding five vessels and 71 seafarers.

III. Activities of the United Nations in support of peace consolidation

A. Support to the political process and governance

19. The United Nations Political Office for Somalia continued to support Somalia's efforts to establish lasting peace and stability in the country and the

mobilization of resources from the international community for both immediate relief and recovery and long-term development. During this reporting period, my Special Representative, Augustine Mahiga, continued his engagement with the Somali authorities, focusing on priority areas, which included support to the national reconstruction process; the establishment of local governance structures and the stabilization of the newly recovered areas; enhanced political outreach and national reconciliation; and moving forward the process of federalism, constitutional review, and preparations for elections.

20. In February, the Department of Political Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) undertook a joint constitution assessment mission to Somalia to review past United Nations assistance in this field and help to define its future engagement and support. The Department of Political Affairs also fielded a constitutional expert in April to assist the Speaker of Parliament in conducting the constitutional review.

21. Meanwhile, the United Nations continued to support the implementation of the Parliament's strategic plan by conducting assessments and providing technical assistance in various fields. A process to support the building of good working relations between the Parliament and the Executive has been launched and another, for the development of an outreach strategy for the Members of Parliament to establish dialogue with their constituencies, was inaugurated. The Federal Government has started developing a mechanism for capacity development in support of the six-pillar policy. It has also taken steps to consolidate the civil service payroll, and has planned a full civil service audit exercise with the support of UNDP.

22. The UNPOS/UN-Women joint strategy on gender and mediation was an innovative initiative to promote women's representation, effective participation and leadership. Two workshops were held in Mogadishu and Garoowe ("Puntland") from 27 to 29 January and on 17 and 18 March, respectively. More than 70 women representatives of peace organizations participated and agreed on the need to establish a national platform for improving women's political participation, especially in governance institutions. On 27 March, in Mogadishu, the Directorate for Women and Social Affairs of Somalia met with over 70 women from grass-roots organizations from Banadir, Hiraan, Shabelle Hoose and Shabelle Dhexe to explore ways of building linkages and partnerships to support the economic recovery, peacebuilding and service-delivery components of the six-pillar policy.

23. The Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications requested UNPOS to equip a secure media room, aimed at helping the Government in its efforts to counter misinformation on its policies and activities, particularly on reconciliation and processes leading to the next elections in 2016. UNPOS facilitated a four-day training course in investigative journalism and journalists' safety in April.

B. Targeted sanctions

24. The Security Council, by resolution 2093 (2013), partially lifted the arms embargo on Somalia for a 12-month period. The Federal Government submitted its first report pursuant to paragraph 39 of that resolution to the Council on 2 April 2013.

C. Security sector

25. Security sector reform has been identified by President Mohamud as the "priority of priorities". During the second London Conference on Somalia held on 7 May, the Federal Government presented its draft national security plan framework, and called for urgent support for the Somali National Army and strategic action plans for the policing and justice sector. With the financial support of the Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP, UNPOS and the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) conducted mapping exercises in four recovered areas. The project aims at helping the Government to assess the security environment and will support the development of security sector programmes.

26. Meanwhile, the annual training programme for the Somali national forces began on 21 January with command courses for 80 officers and non-commissioned officers. The last intake of recruits, who were trained by the European Union training mission in Uganda, completed the course in February, and 554 new recruits returned to Somalia. Commencing in April, the training mission conducted specialist training to develop specialized military capabilities. On 15 May, the training mission established a permanent presence in Mogadishu and opened full training operation in Mogadishu. By the end of 2013, all its courses are expected to be given in Mogadishu; the full complement of mentors and trainers (16) for Phase I of the deployment is expected to be in Mogadishu by the end of July 2013. The United Nations, through the Military Technical Working Group and in concert with the Federal Government, continued to support coordination of capacity-building efforts.

27. The Somali police forces established a presence in a number of newly liberated areas, including Marka, Afgooye, Wanlaweyn (Shabelle Hoose) and Baidoa. However, the lack of sufficient logistics posed a serious challenge to further deployment. With the donation from the Government of Japan to the Trust Fund in Support of the Somali Transitional Security Institutions, equipment and logistical support will be provided to the Ministry of the Interior and National Security, and to the police forces. With United Nations support, the Ministry developed a four-year strategic action plan to build a civilian police service. During the reporting period, UNPOS organized police driver training and provided advisory support to the training of 1,000 Somali "rapid deployment force" personnel in the reduction of arms and ammunition in circulation in Mogadishu and for clearing illegal checkpoints. AMISOM facilitated the training of 206 officers in Djibouti on public order management.

28. The handling of disengaging combatants remained a tremendous challenge for the Federal Government and its partners, complicated by the lack of a legal framework and policy. UNPOS supported the Government in the development of a national programme, which was endorsed by the interministerial task force on disengaging combatants and presented to the Government on 5 February. It is awaiting final endorsement by relevant government entities. In the meantime, UNPOS, in cooperation with other multilateral partners, including AMISOM, the United Nations Mine Action Service, UNDP and the International Organization for Migration, supported the development of operational guidelines for the implementation of the national programme, and seconded a national staff member to the Ministry of the Interior and National Security.

29. From 16 January to 26 April, police explosive ordnance disposal teams, trained by the Mine Action Service, identified and secured 27 improvised explosive devices and collected or disposed of 214 items of unexploded ordnance in Mogadishu. Two additional teams, which had completed their training in Mogadishu in January, were permanently deployed to Baidoa. As part of its project to increase security in the port of Mogadishu, the Mine Action Service provided the police force with basic seamanship and port security training to enable its officers to conduct basic port clearance operations in the future.

30. Through the Kampala process, UNPOS also assisted the Federal Government and regional administrations in the drafting of a maritime strategy to help to manage and protect the maritime zones, and review existing gaps in its legal framework. Implementation will require funding support. The hostage support programme, administered by UNPOS, and managed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, coordinated the recovery and repatriation of 49 hostages.

D. Logistical support to AMISOM

31. During the reporting period, AMISOM maintained its mandated uniformed personnel strength of 17,731. With the support of UNSOA, the deployment of one Sierra Leonean battalion to the Sector 2 towns of Kismaayo, Dhobley and Tabda commenced on 2 April and is expected to be completed early in June. Meanwhile, Kenya is expected to draw down its military personnel in the same sector by 850 troops. Pursuant to resolution 2093 (2013), UNSOA, in collaboration with the African Union, is verifying this relief in place. UNSOA also rotated one Ugandan battle group in January, and two Burundian battalions in April, and deployed 55 additional individual police officers to Mogadishu in March. Pursuant to resolution 2093 (2013), in April, UNSOA initiated consultations with the African Union and AMISOM to establish a 12-month verification plan for all AMISOM personnel aligned with equipment inspections.

32. AMISOM road convoys between Mogadishu and Baidoa commenced in April, thus reducing the cost of logistical support that had hitherto been conducted by air or by road through Kenya and Ethiopia. AMISOM engineering units trained by UNSOA and using United Nations equipment began repairing both the Mogadishu-Baidoa and Mogadishu-Marka roads, while newly operational AMISOM heavy truck units began working around the capital.

33. Despite significant progress, AMISOM remains overstretched, lacking critical enablers and force multipliers. In April, UNSOA deployed additional utility helicopters to enhance casualty evacuation, personnel transportation and logistical support, as the African Union has yet to deploy the helicopters contemplated in resolution 2036 (2012).

34. UNSOA continued to support 17 AMISOM civilians, 2 formed police units of 140 officers each, 147 individual police officers and 85 military staff officers, in addition to the contingents. The AMISOM headquarters in Mogadishu was completed in April, to host up to 85 personnel. Sector hubs in Baidoa, Beledweyne and Kismaayo aimed at hosting future United Nations and African Union civilian personnel are under development. Small start-up camps were set up in Baidoa and Kismaayo while the first premises and a well were built in Beledweyne.

35. UNSOA continued to provide the full range of logistical and capacity-building support to AMISOM as mandated by the Security Council, including sizeable medical support and training. From 16 January to 8 May, UNSOA carried out 74 medical evacuation, transfer, redeployment and repatriation flights involving 115 AMISOM personnel. During the reporting period, 840 AMISOM troops and police received predeployment training, including on human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as training in technical skills for engineering, aviation, equipment use and maintenance. UNSOA provided 10 diesel kitchen trailers and 200 burners which allowed AMISOM to stop using charcoal in Sectors 1, 2 and 3.

36. AMISOM and UNSOA held extensive consultations on operationalizing the guard force, including support requirements for the force. The concept for AMISOM guard force operations and deployment outside Mogadishu will be addressed in the forthcoming African Union report to the Security Council.

37. UNSOA is also aligning its support to AMISOM with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. In April, UNSOA and AMISOM agreed on a range of steps to disseminate and proactively advance the policy. An international humanitarian law adviser, supported by UNSOA, is currently working with AMISOM.

38. With regard to the establishment of an AMISOM civilian casualty tracking, analysis and response cell, a draft framework for the cell is currently being considered by the African Union and once formally approved will require donor funding for implementation.

39. The African Union/United Nations Information Support Team, managed by UNSOA, continued to provide strategic communications support to AMISOM, consisting of news reports, Somali media mapping, and awareness seminars for troop-contributing countries, as well as consultations on Somali media law. Preparations for the establishment of communications hubs in all four sectors of southern and central Somalia began.

40. From 16 January to 3 May, AMISOM safely destroyed 1,450 items of explosive ordnance and 51 improvised explosive devices across all sectors. The United Nations trained two explosive ordnance disposal teams and two explosive detection dog teams for Sectors 2 and 3, four Burundi teams in Sector 1, and seven Djiboutian personnel. Predeployment preparations were completed in Sierra Leone in March.

E. Human rights and the rule of law

41. During the reporting period, the human rights situation continued to be very challenging. Civilian casualties and extrajudicial killings in conflict areas were frequently reported. Attempts to repress freedom of expression through the arbitrary detention and targeted killings of journalists remained of concern. On 3 April, the "Puntland" authorities ordered the closure of three radio stations without clear legal justification. Despite Somalia undertaking to place a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, at least 13 people were executed in "Puntland" and five others in Mogadishu.

42. On 21 February, the Justice and Corrections Technical Working Group, co-chaired by UNDP and UNPOS, met to discuss government coordination of the

justice sector and formed a Justice Reform Coordination Committee. From 1 to 5 April, the Government convened a national conference to review the current justice system, recommending legislative and institutional reforms to define institutional mandates and operational capacities of the key justice institutions. A two-year national action plan that emerged from the conference provides for the strengthening of the institutional framework of justice institutions and building the capacity and resources of justice institutions to improve access to justice. Meanwhile, in March, the "Somaliland" Ministry of Justice established a justice coordination forum, composed of representatives of various government institutions, which aims at improving coherence in the justice system.

43. Conditions in detention facilities monitored across the country are still below minimum international standards, including in Hargeysa, Garoowe and Boosaaso and in Mogadishu Central Prison, where an outbreak of suspected cholera was reported. On 4 and 5 March and 6 May, respectively, 25 and 8 convicted pirates were transferred from the Seychelles to the newly rehabilitated facilities of the prison in Boosaaso ("Puntland").

44. From 17 to 22 March, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Shamsul Bari, conducted his tenth country visit and discussed with the authorities the development of a road map closely linked to the Government's political programme.

Child protection

45. A total of 552 grave violations against children were verified in the first quarter of 2013, representing a decline of more than half from the 1,288 cases reported during the same period in 2012. The reported violations were as follows: 37 killed (27 boys, 10 girls); 63 maimed (43 boys, 20 girls); 219 recruited (214 boys, 5 girls); 19 sexually abused (all girls); 205 abducted (187 boys, 18 girls); seven attacks on schools; one attack on a hospital; and one denial of humanitarian access. The downward trend in killing, maiming and recruitment is attributed to the decrease in open fighting between Al-Shabaab and government forces, while rates of abduction remain worryingly high.

46. Overall, most reported violations were committed by Al-Shabaab (63 per cent) followed by the Somali national forces (27 per cent), which is comparable to the same period in 2012. The Somali national forces and allied militia were the main perpetrators of killings (38 per cent) while Al-Shabaab committed the most abductions (63 per cent), recruitments (82 per cent), sexual violence (42 per cent) and attacks on schools (71 per cent).

47. The Federal Government and the United Nations are working towards the implementation of the action plan aimed at ending the recruitment, use, killing and maiming of children. The Somali national forces are in the process of releasing 41 children to UNICEF for reintegration. In addition, discussions on formally adopting a standard operating procedure for the release and handover of children are ongoing with the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and AMISOM.

Sexual and gender-based violence

48. Sexual violence, particularly in the camps of internally displaced persons in Mogadishu and the surrounding areas, continues to be of great concern. Perpetrators

include members of organized armed groups and sometimes members of the Somali national forces. The detention, trial and sentencing on 5 February of a woman who was allegedly raped by elements of the national forces and the journalist who interviewed her is particularly worrisome. The Task Force on sexual violence announced by the Prime Minister of the former Transitional Federal Government in December 2011 was established but never met. During her visit from 2 to 6 April, my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, offered to support the Government in addressing the problem in a comprehensive manner. On 7 May, the Government of Somalia and the United Nations signed a joint communiqué on the prevention of sexual violence, which aimed at, inter alia, strengthening the rule of law and building the capacity of the justice system to prevent and prosecute crimes related to sexual violence, protect survivors, witnesses and journalists reporting on this issue and ensure access to services for survivors.

F. Humanitarian situation

49. The humanitarian situation has continued to improve since my last report. The number of people in need of life-saving assistance decreased by 50 per cent and malnutrition rates improved as a result of sustained assistance coupled with favourable climatic conditions. Humanitarian needs however remain very significant with 2.7 million Somalis depending on assistance, according to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit and the Famine Early Warning System Network managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

50. Funding is urgently needed to support programming and provide the most vulnerable with access to clean water, sanitation facilities, shelter and health services in the coming months. As of early May, donors had provided only 15 per cent of the US$ 1.3 billion requested for 2013. Humanitarian actors urged sustained assistance to prevent a significant deterioration of the situation in June, when rains increase the risk of disease and food stocks run low.

51. Despite some improvements, humanitarian efforts are still hampered by insecurity. Political uncertainty and a related instability in the Juba regions prevented humanitarians from expanding aid delivery on the outskirts of Kismaayo. Even though the level of interference with aid delivery and attacks on aid workers has decreased since my last report (30 incidents, compared to 52), it is still of concern.

52. During the reporting period, the World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners reached over 1 million beneficiaries through a combination of nutrition, relief, livelihoods and social safety net programmes. Food assistance focused on enhancing the resilience of households and communities, while continuing targeted nutrition support to the most vulnerable groups, including children under 5 and internally displaced persons. Nutrition partners reached more than 52,422 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, aged from 6 months to under 5 years, mainly in southern Somalia. Health partners are strengthening services in the area and for the first time ran a polio vaccination campaign in all newly accessible districts of 10 regions. Although over 700,000 children were reached, 500,000 children in south central Somalia remain in need of vaccination.

53. Civilians still bear the brunt of continued fighting in Somalia. While the number of civilian casualties treated in referral hospitals in Mogadishu decreased by

33 per cent, compared with the same period in 2012, as many as 1,500 weapon-related injuries were treated in those hospitals during the reporting period. Some 14,000 people were internally displaced in the first quarter of 2013, including 2,500 civilians who fled towards the Somalia-Ethiopia border following the withdrawal from Xuddur. Humanitarian agencies provided assistance and continue to monitor the situation of the displaced and vulnerable families in the host communities. Some 10,000 Somalis have crossed the border into Ethiopia in the first quarter of 2013 according to Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

54. The return of refugees to Somalia has continued during the reporting period. Since the beginning of 2013, UNHCR estimates that 16,000 people returned voluntarily from neighbouring countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Yemen) as well as from the diaspora. Humanitarian actors continue to support the voluntary return of displaced people through planned programmes. The United Nations Mine Action Service enhanced mine risk education at key crossing points in southern Somalia, thereby increasing awareness of explosive threats for returnees.

55. Evictions of internally displaced persons from public buildings and private land in Mogadishu persisted, owing mainly to additional pressure on land tenure from recent new arrivals. The Government is planning a large-scale relocation of the estimated hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons to sites in the outskirts of the capital. The humanitarian community is supporting the Government in honouring its commitment to improve the protection and security of the internally displaced community. Since August 2012 UNHCR and the "Return Consortium" (an operational hub comprising the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations), have helped 3,479 displaced families to return to their place of origin in Bay, Shabelle Hoose and Shabelle Dhexe. UNHCR conducted surveys throughout Somalia to assess the intentions of the internally displaced to return home, and some 200 leaders from the settlement surveyed went to Bay, Dhexe and Shabelle Hoose and Banadir regions to check the conditions in their places of origin to help their communities to take informed decisions about possible return.

G. Socioeconomic recovery and development

56. Public financial management reform remains a top priority. The Government completed a self-assessment, supported by the World Bank and the United Kingdom Department for International Development. This provided the foundation for a reform action plan, which was launched by the Minister of Finance and Planning in April, to improve the budget formulation and execution process, enhance fiscal discipline, and strengthen overall financial management and accountability. The self-assessment highlighted the low revenue base, stressing the lack of government control over major ports, an out-of-date tariff system and weak controls. The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNPOS worked with the Federal Government and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to strengthen the customs and port management regime, which contributed to Somalia's becoming the 179th member of WCO.

57. In an effort to address land disputes, which remains a key conflict driver, FAO is implementing a "Somalia land initiative" in "Somaliland". On 19 February, a workshop on land issues was held in "Somaliland", which was attended by

representatives of the local administration. They agreed on key priorities, including the development of a "Somaliland land policy" and the verification of former title deeds.

58. The United Nations continued the Population Estimation Survey for Somalia, in accessible areas of southern and central Somalia. The survey aims at providing reliable population estimates by region, district and urban, rural and nomadic populations. The last large-scale population survey was conducted in 1975.

59. There has been a rapid increase in private sector activities in Mogadishu since the Federal Government took office. To encourage youth employment and to address challenges posed by piracy, conflict and unemployment, UNDP supported the Government in creating an enabling environment for investment. A road map for the establishment of Islamic microfinance in Somalia has been prepared and capacity development undertaken.

60. Given the implications of climate change in Somalia, the United Nations facilitated the preparation of the national adaptation plan of action, whose main priorities are sustainable management of key resources, land, and water in particular, and disaster-risk reduction. In response to Security Council resolution 2036 (2012), the Government/United Nations joint programme for sustainable charcoal production and alternative livelihoods was launched on 17 April 2013.

61. In March, the Federal Government established a "New Deal" task force to help to implement a new system of aid delivery with international partners. The United Nations (on behalf also of the World Bank) and the European Union (on behalf of the donors) and on the Somali side the Offices of the President and Prime Minister, the Ministry of Finance and Planning, civil society and the Parliament are represented on the task force. Meetings were held on 10 April and 1 May. The Federal Government decided to conduct a fragility assessment which will determine the underlying causes of fragility in Somalia and allow the country to chart its own path forward. The "New Deal" process was officially launched by Prime Minister Shirdon in Mogadishu on 14 May 2013.

IV. Coordination and resource mobilization

62. My Special Representative participated in the forty-sixth summit of the IGAD Council of Ministers, held on 23 January in Ethiopia, and regularly engaged with IGAD, AMISOM and the African Union. IGAD members reiterated their willingness to support peace and stability in Somalia during the twenty-first extraordinary summit of the Heads of State and Government held on 3 May.

63. On 7 May, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, David Cameron, and President Mohamud co-hosted the second London Conference on Somalia, which successfully galvanized international support for the Federal Government, including in respect of security, justice and public financial management. The United Nations delegation was led by the Deputy Secretary-General. International donors renewed their commitment to stability in Somalia, pledging $300 million. The United States pledged an additional $40 million, while the United Kingdom announced the disbursement of $54.2 million for security activities — including $15.5 million over two years to help Somalia deploy its armed forces outside of Mogadishu and $2.3 million towards protecting Somalia's coastline from piracy. Funds will help to

increase the number of police officers and train judges and lawyers. The European Union pledged $57.6 million to strengthen the country's justice system and police force, and an additional $225 million was pledged by the United Kingdom to help Somalia cope with future famines.

64. The Trust Fund in Support of the Somali Transitional Security Institutions received a pledge of $175,000 from the Government of Denmark to define the security sector environment in newly recovered areas formerly under the control of Al-Shabaab. The Trust Fund also received a pledge of $150,000 from the UNDP multi-partner trust fund to support maritime law enforcement in Somalia.

65. The Trust Fund in Support of AMISOM received a contribution of $6.5 million from the United Kingdom to support AMISOM operations and activities in Somalia. The additional uncommitted balance of the fund stands at $2.6 million, earmarked mainly for outreach activities.

V. Establishment of the new United Nations mission

66. In its resolution 2093 (2013), the Security Council indicated its intention to replace UNPOS with a new, expanded special political mission that would be deployed by 3 June 2013. To this end, and after consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia and the African Union, a technical assessment mission was deployed to Somalia and the region from 17 to 29 March and developed a mission concept for a new United Nations mission in Somalia. The findings of the technical assessment mission were reported in my letter to the President of the Council (S/2013/239) of 19 April 2013. An update on steps taken to prepare for the closure of UNPOS and the launch of UNSOM, in line with Security Council resolution 2102 (2013), is set out below.

A. UNPOS drawdown

67. In response to Security Council resolution 2093 (2013), in which the Council recognized that the mandate of UNPOS had been fulfilled, the Department of Political Affairs, in consultation with the Department of Field Support, immediately initiated the process to draw down and close the mission by 3 June.

68. In line with recommendations that I made following the conclusion of the strategic review, which were approved by the Security Council, the creation of UNSOM represents a fresh start in United Nations engagement in Somalia. The new mission will be based on a new vision, that takes into account the needs and opportunities in Somalia today, and reinforces the scope for new partnerships and requirements for new resources.

69. In an address to UNPOS staff on 12 March 2013, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, congratulated my outgoing Special Representative, Augustine Mahiga, and staff on their contribution to the end of the political transition which also led to the formation of the Federal Government of Somalia. Clearly, these developments marked a strategic shift in the political situation in Somalia. In order to allow for a seamless transition from UNPOS to UNSOM, it was therefore determined that while UNSOA would assume responsibility for liquidating support assets not required under the new mission, all

UNPOS substantive activities would end on 3 June, and staff contracts would then be terminated subject to the usual United Nations rules and regulations regarding termination and notice periods. All positions in UNSOM would be filled through the use of United Nations rosters, or, where needed, through new recruitments on a competitive basis, in which qualified and eligible UNPOS staff would be welcome to participate. Where critical functions are to be fulfilled and the recruitment to UNSOM has not yet been completed by 3 June 2013, the Department of Field Support would facilitate deployment on temporary duty of available staff from Headquarters or other missions, pending the completion of the selection process for the new mission. To implement this policy, the Department provided career development counselling to the affected staff and a support team was deployed in Nairobi and Mogadishu from 1 to 10 April to assist UNSOA in processing staff departures and reassignments.

B. Preparations for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

70. As reported in my letter of 19 April, the substantive planning for UNSOM was undertaken through a multidisciplinary technical assessment mission. Following the return of the mission, the Department of Political Affairs provided a briefing to Member States and continued work to develop the draft staffing stable, budget assumptions and operational modalities for the deployment of UNSOM, in coordination with the Controller and legislative bodies.

71. Subsequently, I selected Nicholas Kay of the United Kingdom as my new Special Representative for Somalia, succeeding Augustine Mahiga with effect from 3 June 2013. Mr. Kay will oversee the launch of UNSOM and will assume the leading role in discharging the responsibilities accorded to the United Nations by the Security Council in its resolution 2102 (2013).

72. Meanwhile, on 13 May, I deployed a small advance team to Mogadishu to prepare for the launch of UNSOM. The team comprised experts in political, planning and substantive matters, who are serviced by support staff provided by UNSOA, the Department of Safety and Security, and a recruitment team from the Department of Field Support. The advance team, in close consultation with the Federal Government and AMISOM, will provide surge support to prepare for the launch of UNSOM, including by overseeing the assignment of critical staff, updating the mission concept in the light of Security Council resolution 2102 (2013), developing a mission roll-out plan and putting in place a communications strategy for new engagements in Somalia.

VI. Observations

73. Eight months since its formation, the Federal Government of Somalia has intensified its efforts to establish credible State institutions and reach out beyond Mogadishu to realize its vision of a well-functioning federated Somalia. The country is on the right path to bring stability, which could in turn create the conditions for tangible peace dividends for all Somalis, who, for too long, have bore the brunt of a brutal conflict. However, while the Federal Government enjoys considerable goodwill, it faces an extraordinary task as it seeks to build State institutions that can deliver security, justice and economic opportunity for the people of Somalia. It also

has to engage in a complex dialogue over the future of the State, a process that is naturally contentious and which will require an intense and inclusive process to build consensus. I wish again to reaffirm my strong support to the dialogue that has begun between the Federal Government and the authorities of "Somaliland". The United Nations stands ready to work with all sides to achieve this objective.

74. There is much work to be done to establish conducive conditions for these efforts, not least a secure environment throughout the country. Despite the highly commendable efforts of the Government, its allied forces, and AMISOM, Al-Shabaab's presence continues to create insecurity for the civilian population, State institutions and international actors. In areas where a security vacuum emerged, the insurgency has managed to regain some territory and enforced terrible punishment on those who refuse to support its violent ideology or are perceived as supporting the Federal Government and its allies. I am horrified by the egregious acts of violence perpetrated, which continue to claim the lives of many innocent Somali civilians. The Government's commitment to institutional development, notably through a reform of the justice system, will be essential to ensuring that the State exercises effective and legitimate stewardship over Somalia and guarantees the protection of human rights.

75. In this connection, the continued role of AMISOM remains critical. I am concerned that AMISOM is reaching the limits of its operational capacity within existing resources, in terms of holding territory and expanding areas under its control. Additional resources, including enablers and force multipliers as well as the means to reconfigure AMISOM forces, are required to maintain the impressive momentum of the past year. I urge all Member States to give positive consideration to the requests of the African Union in this regard.

76. At the same time, I urge Member States to do their utmost to enforce the Council's embargo on Somali charcoal, which remains a major source of revenue for Al-Shabaab, and to support the President of Somalia's task force to find a comprehensive solution to the continuing production and export of Somali charcoal.

77. The long-term goal must be for Somalia to assume its own security through accountable and effective security institutions. That requires a well-funded and coordinated strategic approach. I welcome the strategic plans announced by the Federal Government of Somalia at the second London Conference on 7 May for the development of the Somalia security forces and the justice and public financial management systems. I further applaud the commitment of the Government to promote human rights in Somalia, including by preventing sexual violence, and I encourage the Government to take concrete steps to realize those commitments for all Somalis. I thank those Member States that have already generously pledged new resources to assist the Government in implementing these plans, and urge that this be done in a coordinated and timely manner. I continue to offer the role of the United Nations in supporting the coordination of such efforts in consultation with the Government and consistent with resolution 2102 (2013). This will be a critical task for UNSOM.

78. With respect to the partial suspension of the arms embargo in resolution 2093 (2013), which decision provides the Federal Government with support to strengthen its security institutions, it is essential that the remaining restrictions and reporting requirements of the Council be fully respected. I urge supplying States and the Government to determine clearly their obligations to notify the Security Council

Committee regarding shipments of weapons to the country, pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, and ensure that those obligations are met in full. Any questions around the exemption procedures for items listed in the annex to resolution 2093 (2013) should be directed to the Committee to ensure the full implementation of all aspects of the Somalia sanctions regime.

79. Progress on the security front is ultimately linked to political reconciliation, and the establishment of a new social contract between all Somalis and their federal State. I welcome the commitments articulated by President Hassan Sheikh in his address to the second London Conference, which underlined the need to pursue national reconciliation across all parts of Somalia, and to work towards the finalization of the Constitution and the preparation of elections in 2016. I urge all Somalis to engage in constructive dialogue to find a common way forward on outstanding issues, including addressing the aspirations of regional administrations. While there are many international models on which to draw, ultimately these discussions can be resolved only through dialogue among Somalis themselves.

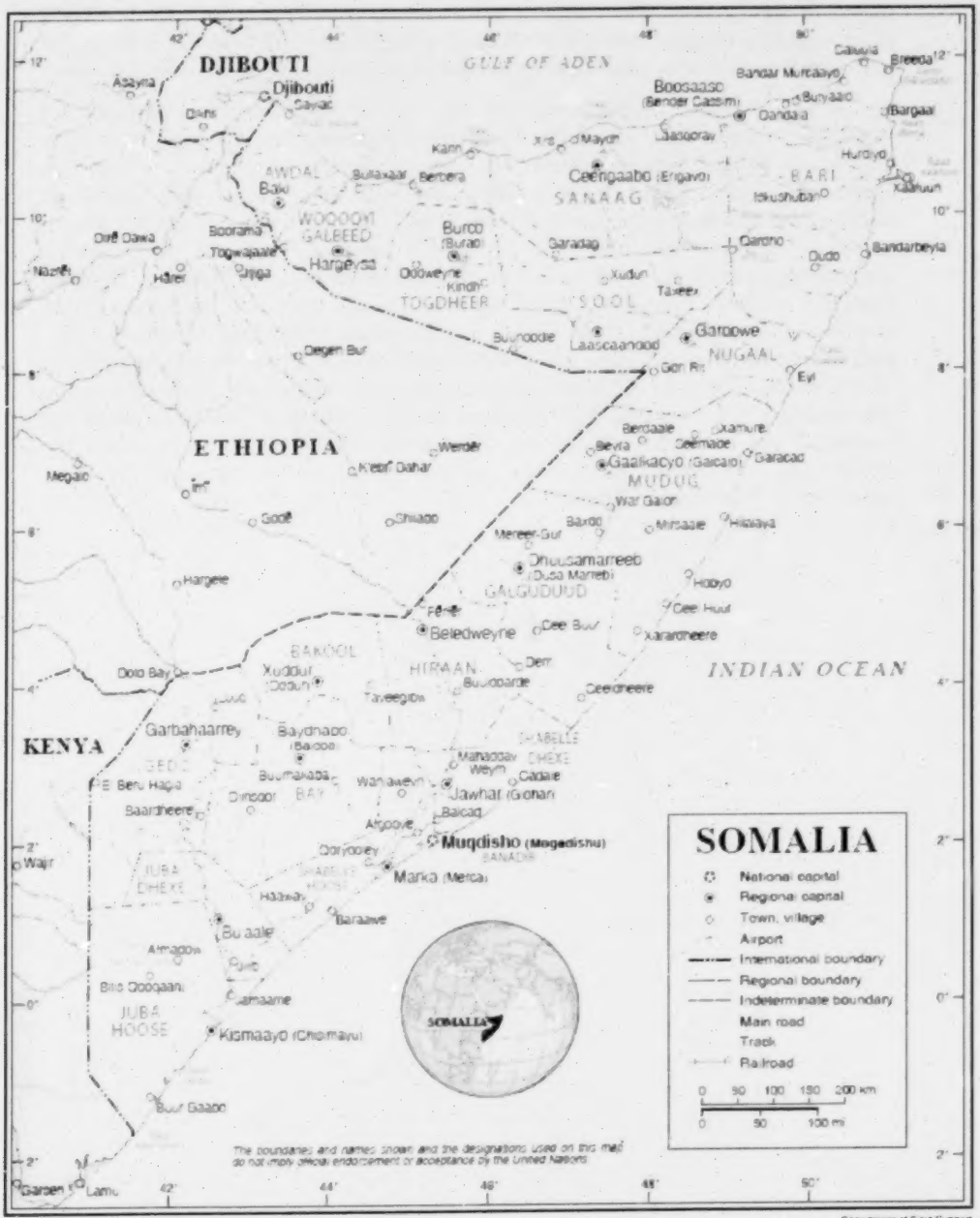
80. Somalia's future also depends on developing peaceful and cooperative relationships with its neighbours. The Government has been making commendable efforts to rebuild good-neighbourly relations, which will help to enhance collective security and address outstanding issues and potential sources of friction. I call on the Government and its regional partners to continue to engage constructively, recognizing that a strong and stable Somalia is in the interests of all. In this regard, I welcome the ongoing efforts of IGAD to support the Government's priorities, as reiterated during the twenty-first extraordinary summit of Heads of State and Government. I am hopeful that the efforts being made by the leaders of Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia will soon yield positive results.

81. While the current phase of peacebuilding must be Somali-owned, Somalia will require a strong level of commitment from the international community to continue on the path of success. Although there have been significant improvements in food security since the crisis of 2011, humanitarian assistance is still vital in Somalia, because the gains made are fragile. There is also a need to support resilience-building to address the underlying causes of the recurrent crises in Somalia and help people to cope more effectively with hardships. I welcome the commitments of donors, including those made at the second London Conference, and appeal to donors to deliver on their commitments in a timely manner. I reiterate the importance of assistance being coordinated, coherent and supportive of Somali priorities. I welcome the ongoing preparations for a unified assistance compact, and encourage all partners to work together to maximize the opportunity afforded by the donor conference to be held in Brussels in September 2013. I wish to especially encourage partners to work together to finalize unified funding mechanisms for assistance to Somalia.

82. Somalia has already achieved what many thought was impossible a few months ago. On the eve of a new United Nations engagement in Somalia, I wish to recognize the contribution to this success made by the support and assistance of UNPOS and to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all UNPOS personnel under the leadership of my outgoing Special Representative, Augustine Mahiga. They have shown determination, courage and dedication, often working under very difficult conditions in support of the Somali people during a critical

period in their history. Their tireless work and contributions have helped to lay a solid foundation for the new United Nations engagement with Somalia in ways that will further the cause of peace and reconciliation in the region in the years to come.

83. I look forward to the arrival of the Special Representative-designate for UNSOM, Nicholas Kay, who will take up his assignment in Mogadishu on 3 June. The whole United Nations system will strive to realize our common vision for support to peace in Somalia, in collaboration with the African Union and other international partners, as set out in my report of 31 January. While UNSOM, like all new missions, will take time to reach its full potential, I ask for the Council's continued support as we work to deliver the concept set out in my letter of 19 April. Finally, I wish to thank the United Nations country team and the humanitarian community, who continue to save lives under extreme conditions. My appreciation goes also to the African Union and to the countries contributing troops and police to AMISOM, as well as to the donor countries and multilateral and non-governmental organizations that are providing critical and life-saving support in Somalia. With our combined and continued efforts, we will, in partnership, continue to assist the Government and people of Somalia, as they strive to lift their country from hopelessness, conflict and despair.


SOMALIA
National capital
Regional capital
Town, village
Airport
International boundary
Regional boundary
Indeterminate boundary
Main road
Track
Railroad
DJIBOUTI
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
GULF OF ADEN
INDIAN OCEAN
Muqdisho (Mogadishu)
Baydhaabo (Baidoa)
Beledweyne
Garoowe
Kismaayo (Chisimayu)
Jawhar (Gohani)
Boosaaso (Bender Cassim)
Ceerigaabo (Erigavo)
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Gaalkacyo (Galcaio)
Marka (Merca)
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Burco (Burao)
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Ceeldheere
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Wanlaweyn
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Cadale
Baardheere
Dinsoor
Afgooye
Baricad
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Marka (Merca)
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Bu'aale
Afmadow
Bilis Qooqaani
Jamaame
Kismaayo (Chisimayu)
Buur Gaabo
Wajir
Garissa
Lamu
Asayita
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Wanlaweyn
Mahaddaay Weyn
Cadale
Jawhar (Gohani)

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Letter dated 31 May 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and with reference to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), I have the honour to transmit herewith the twelfth programme of work of the Committee for the period from 1 June 2013 to 31 May 2014 (see annex).

The Committee would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) **Kim** Sook
Chair
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

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Annex

Programme of work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for the period from 1 June 2013 to 31 May 2014

I. Introduction

1. The Security Council, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1977 (2011), decided that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) should submit an annual programme of work to the Council before the end of each May. The twelfth programme of work of the Committee covers the period from 1 June 2013 to 31 May 2014. The Committee has agreed on the following work programme to fulfil its responsibilities under Council resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011).

2. The Security Council, in paragraph 9 of its resolution 1977 (2011), decided that the Committee should continue to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all States of resolution 1540 (2004) through its programme of work. This includes the compilation and general examination of information on the status of States' implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), in addition to States' efforts at outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation, and addresses in particular all aspects of paragraphs 1 to 3 of that resolution, which encompasses accountability, physical protection, border controls and law enforcement efforts, and national export and trans-shipment controls, including controls on providing funds and services such as financing to such exports and trans-shipments. It also includes, as necessary, specific priorities for its work, taking into account its annual review on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), prepared with the assistance of the group of experts before the end of each December.

3. The Committee will continue to work with Member States on the implementation of resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011), guided by the principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach.

4. In order to implement the twelfth programme of work more efficiently, the Committee will continue to operate a system of four working groups, open to all its members. The working groups will focus on important and recurring issues. Each working group has specific tasks related to the programme of work, which are noted within each of the main sections below. Each working group will be chaired by a member of the Committee and support will be provided by the Secretariat and the Committee's group of experts. In addition, the Committee will publish a schedule for periodic meetings of all four working groups that strives to meet its objectives efficiently and promptly. Such a schedule will include periodic feedback by the working groups responsible for monitoring progress on monitoring and national implementation, assistance, cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001), and transparency and media outreach.

5. All working group meetings will be open to and announced to all Council delegations. All meetings documents will be circulated to all Council delegations prior to meetings. The work will be organized in a manner that enables all

delegations, regardless of size, to participate fully in all the activities of the working groups. The Committee will promote greater transparency by, where relevant, holding open meetings on those working group outcomes approved by the Committee and by communicating those outcomes to national contact points. The Committee, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Public Information, will also update its website regularly.

II. Tasks of the Committee and its four working groups

6. The Committee will focus its attention on, but not limit it to, the following main areas of work: (a) monitoring and national implementation; (b) assistance; (c) cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001); and (d) transparency and media outreach. In addition, the Committee will consider issues related to administration and resources.

(a) Monitoring and national implementation:

(i) Prepare a review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) before 31 December 2013, in line with the requirements of paragraph 9 of resolution 1977 (2011), and address all aspects of resolution 1540 (2004), in particular all aspects of its paragraphs 1 to 3, including developing and maintaining efforts to implement resolution 1540 (2004) in accordance with national legal authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, and with a view to including a brief update on the status of implementation of the tasks contained in the current programme of work and, as necessary, specific priorities for its work in the next programme of work;

(ii) With the objective of achieving universal reporting by the end of 2014, the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), strengthen its efforts to encourage States that have not yet submitted their first report to do so, including by examining why some States have not yet submitted a report; by exploring and executing more effective ways of obtaining missing information; by researching publicly available websites of Governments and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations in order to identify legislation and other measures for States that have yet to submit a report and, in an effort to encourage them to prepare and submit their first report, share that information with those States in the form of a matrix; and by developing a network of points of contact for resolution 1540 (2004);

(iii) Review the matrices for all States Members of the United Nations by the end of the twelfth programme of work. With the aim of ensuring that the matrices are "living documents", continue examining incoming first reports and submissions of additional information from States, researching available websites of Governments and international, regional and subregional organizations, and conducting dialogue with States (including during country visits at the invitation of States), and participate in relevant outreach or implementation activities to gather relevant information on national implementation efforts. Make the findings of these examinations available to States in the form of a matrix, together with requests for clarification or updates on relevant legislation and enforcement measures, and encourage

States to strengthen their efforts to regularly share with the Committee information that updates their efforts to implement resolution 1540 (2004);

(iv) Encourage States, in line with paragraphs 7 and 12 of resolution 1977 (2011), to identify and voluntarily report effective national practices in implementing resolution 1540 (2004) so that they might be used in providing further general and specific guidance, upon request, to States seeking assistance in implementing the resolution;

(v) Encourage all States, under paragraph 8 of resolution 1977 (2011), to prepare on a voluntary basis national implementation action plans, with the assistance of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), as appropriate, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004), and to submit those plans to the Committee;

(vi) With input from the Committee's working groups on monitoring and national implementation, on assistance and on cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001), and drawing on information voluntarily reported by States in line with subparagraph 6 (a) (iv) above and from international, regional and subregional bodies in line with subparagraph 6 (c) (ii) below, identify, prepare and make available, as appropriate, a compilation of effective practices in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 12 of resolution 1977 (2011);

(vii) With input from the Committee's working groups on monitoring and national implementation and on assistance, initiate, by requests to States, an update of the legislative database, and encourage States to make appropriate use of the background information provided through it by endeavouring to make it more user-friendly and responsive to the interests expressed by States;

(viii) Continue to raise awareness about those multilateral treaties and conventions that aim to prevent the proliferation of, or to eliminate, nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and in the context of paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 1540 (2004), to promote the universal adoption, full implementation and, where necessary, strengthening of multilateral treaties to which States are parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons;

(ix) Continue consideration of the obligations and requirements under resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011) to identify areas for further work by the Committee, and encourage implementation and review progress in such areas through active cooperation with relevant States, as well as with international, regional and subregional organizations. In this regard, consider what methodologies might be appropriate to produce quantitative measures of success within the terms of resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), and 1977 (2011);

(b) Assistance:

(i) Collect up-to-date information on requests for or interest in assistance by States and offers of, interest in and programmes of assistance by States and international, regional and subregional organizations, clarifying, as appropriate,

whether existing offers have been met, and otherwise promote assistance, in close consultation with the States concerned, and maintain such information in a regularly updated database;

(ii) Conduct more overviews of the requests, offers and related assistance programmes to develop more effective matching strategies;

(iii) Promote and conduct country-specific visits, at the invitation of States, to better understand the challenges of national implementation and to better develop strategies tailored to facilitate national implementation and, where appropriate, help States to obtain assistance;

(iv) With input from the Committee's working group on assistance and from its working group on cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001), where appropriate, continue to organize and participate in outreach activity at the international, regional and subregional levels and, where appropriate, with States, to facilitate the coordination of assistance programmes, promote the sharing of experience, lessons learned and effective practices with a view to their inclusion in a compilation, in line with subparagraph 6 (a) (vi) above, collect information on requests for, offers of, or interest in assistance that the Committee, with the consent of the relevant States, will include in its official list of requests and offers, and liaise on the availability of programmes that might facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004);

(v) Encourage and, where appropriate, provide assistance to States to integrate their obligations to implement resolution 1540 (2004) into their pursuit of other international obligations and broader national objectives convergent with the resolution;

(vi) Implement and continually review current procedures on processing incoming assistance requests and offers of assistance, and provide regular updates on the status of requests and offers to the parties involved;

(vii) Provide, upon request, information to Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations to help them to make more effective offers of, or, for States, more effective requests for assistance, for example, using the matrix and the assistance template as tools, including the preparation of requests for assistance if asked;

(viii) In cases in which States prefer not to post their matrix, seek their consent to share the said matrix, as appropriate, with potential assistance partners;

(ix) Consider regional approaches to assistance needs and efforts to meet them, including requests for assistance made through regional organizations, or jointly by States members of customs unions, free trade zones, or zones free of nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction, and prepare a report on these opportunities before the end of the twelfth programme of work;

(c) Cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001):

(i) Enhance its cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, and develop ways of operating with those organizations on a case-by-case basis, reflecting the variation in each organization's capacity and mandate, including exchanges at the working level, briefings to and from the Committee, and enhanced information-sharing arrangements;

(ii) To help achieve this objective, establish a set of strategic goals and specific objectives for its work with the international, regional and subregional organizations with which it cooperates by the end of the twelfth programme of work. This initial strategy should focus on the exchange of information on actions taken to foster implementation of the resolution, points of contact and effective practices and assistance, against which the Committee can review its efforts in subsequent programmes of work;

(iii) Expand both formal and informal working relationships with international non-proliferation mechanisms, including zones free of nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction, work streams of the Nuclear Security Summit, and other United Nations bodies and international, regional and subregional organizations, where applicable:

a. To facilitate the sharing of information on effective practices and lessons learned, in addition to templates and guidance, including with a view to their incorporation into the compilation envisaged in subparagraph 6 (a) (vi) below;

b. To identify assistance requirements and programmes whereby its work with international, regional and subregional organizations can focus on facilitating the activity of those organizations to remedy national implementation challenges, such as reconciling priorities, harmonizing approaches, facilitating advisory and drafting services, and matching requests and offers of assistance, and to promote regional cooperation and communication on the implementation of the resolution;

c. To enhance information-sharing, coordination on visits to countries, within their respective mandates, technical assistance and other issues of relevance to the Committee and the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001), as appropriate;

(iv) Under paragraph 18 of resolution 1977 (2011), continue to encourage international, regional and subregional organizations to designate and provide a point of contact or coordinator for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by 31 December 2013, and maintain up-to-date information on such contacts;

(v) Maintain dialogue and information exchange with designated points of contact or coordinators on issues related to their contribution to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004);

(vi) Continue to participate in major events organized by international, regional and subregional organizations as an opportunity for dialogue with them and their points of contact or coordinators;

(vii) Lead work with the other related Committees, their experts and monitoring teams, to expand the common strategy on reporting;

(viii) Continue to participate in the joint briefings to the Security Council;

(d) Transparency and media outreach:

(i) Increase interaction on a regular basis with all States Members of the United Nations, including, where appropriate, through open meetings as noted in paragraph 20 of resolution 1977 (2011), and by regularly updating its website;

(ii) With input from the working group on monitoring and national implementation, post updated matrices on the website, as appropriate;

(iii) Publish on the Committee's website the calendar of outreach events and workshops conducted, sponsored or co-sponsored by the Committee or Member States, in addition to information notes on such activities, and update and maintain a list of frequently asked questions about, among other things, the work, membership, Chair, coordinators, group of experts and implementation;

(iv) Produce and update regularly, and at least monthly, a calendar of outreach events or similar activities, covering periods of at least six months into the future, that includes information on other activities of relevant States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and other United Nations bodies;

(v) Encourage States to promote dialogue and cooperation, including with civil society and academia, to address the threat posed by illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and related materials;

(vi) Encourage States to develop appropriate ways to work with and inform industry regarding its obligations under national laws in line with subparagraph 8 (d) of resolution 1540 (2004);

(vii) Consider and seize opportunities, as appropriate, for direct interaction, with their States' consent, with relevant industries and industry groups, academia and civil society;

(viii) Identify opportunities to highlight the threat of weapons of mass destruction falling into the hands of non-State actors;

(ix) Increase efforts to raise awareness among parliamentarians and other high-level decision makers;

(x) In line with subparagraphs 5 (b) and 22 (d) of resolution 1977 (2011), prepare a report before the end of the twelfth programme of work on ways to better utilize and maintain expertise, including, in particular, of former experts of the group, that could be made available for specific missions and assistance needs regarding the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004);

(xi) Continue to brief the Security Council, Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations, formally and informally, about the work of the Committee and the obligations and requirements under resolution 1540 (2004).

III. Administration and resources

7. The Committee will also consider issues related to administration and resources, including the following:

(a) To address the requirement under subparagraph 22 (a) of resolution 1977 (2011), the Committee should ask the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs to prepare a report on the possibility of strengthening the provision of support by the Office for Disarmament Affairs to the Committee by 1 September 2013, including by strengthening the regional capacity of the Office to provide support for the implementation of the resolution at the regional, subregional and national levels;

(b) Continue to conduct regular meetings of the Committee and its working groups, and, as necessary, additional meetings with relevant parties to further the mandate of resolution 1540 (2004), including meetings that might include participation from capitals on topics of high priority;

(c) Encourage States and international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, to provide support for the work of the Committee and its programmes;

(d) Continue to encourage and take full advantage of voluntary financial contributions to assist States in identifying and addressing their needs for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and, at the Committee's discretion, promote the efficient and effective use of the existing funding mechanisms within the United Nations system;

(e) Continue its efforts to ease the transition of new non-permanent members to the Committee, including by making relevant documentation available and providing appropriate briefings, and maintain the network of non-permanent members leaving the Committee to provide support for implementation of the resolution.

United Nations A/ES-10/595–S/2013/328

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 31 May 2013 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to my letter yesterday about the grave impact of Israel's illegal settlement colonization campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, I am compelled to draw the attention of the international community further to a series of illegal actions committed in the recent period by the occupying Power and the extremist settlers it has illegally transferred to the Palestinian land, which are exacerbating already high tensions and instability.

Israeli settlers continue their terror rampages, persisting with attacks on Palestinian civilians, destruction of properties and theft of land and natural resources. Settler provocations in Occupied East Jerusalem, particularly at al-Haram al-Sharif, also continue to gravely threaten the fragile situation. The lawlessness of settlers and the failure of the Israeli Government to reign them in and hold them accountable for their crimes, combined with its reckless, incessant pursuit of illegal settlement construction, which emboldens settler impunity, cast serious doubts over Israel's professed intentions and commitment to peace based on the two-State solution. Moreover, such actions foment greater instability and undercut the efforts to promote an environment conducive to the pursuit of peace.

Among the many violent, destructive acts committed by extremist Israeli settlers in the recent period have been the following: settlers burned lands in the villages of Urif, Einabous and Asira al-Qibliya, and assaulted Palestinians, injuring three people, and threw burning tyres at homes (18 May); settlers attacked and beat a 16-year-old disabled Palestinian boy in Yatta village, leading to his hospitalization (21 May); settlers slashed the tyres of at least 15 Palestinian-owned cars in the Sheikh Jarrah and Shu'fat neighbourhoods of Occupied East Jerusalem (27 May); settlers again set fire to fields in Zeef village, destroying 5,000 square metres of wheat and barley crops (28 May); settlers poured gasoline on and burned cars and a farm tractor, and vandalized homes with threatening "price tag" graffiti (28 May); in the villages of Far'ata and Jeet, settlers torched wheat fields and olive trees

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(29 May); and settlers erected mobile homes in the fields of al-Khader village, trying to entrench a so-called "outpost" in the area (30 May). Today, settlers continued their attacks on religious sites, vandalizing for the second time the Church of the Dormition, located just outside the walls of the Old City, with hateful graffiti, including slurs against Jesus and vengeful threats. We condemn all of these illegal actions and reiterate that Israel, the occupying Power, is ultimately responsible for the actions of its settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and that there must be accountability for all of their crimes against the Palestinian people.

Recent weeks have also witnessed Israel's continued demolition of Palestinian homes and properties, causing the forced displacement of more Palestinian civilians. At the same time, the occupying Power has continued to pursue illegal measures aimed at the forced transfer of the Bedouin population in the areas of Occupied East Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley. As indicated in recent United Nations reports, Israeli demolitions and the displacement of Palestinians in so-called "Area C" have grown steadily since 2009. In 2012, 886 Palestinians endured forced displacement as a result of Israel's demolition of 598 Palestinian homes and other structures. From January to April 2013, 156 Palestinian structures were destroyed by Israel, displacing another 309 Palestinians, while thousands more families remain under threat of displacement. In this regard, we recall that the forced displacement or transfer of civilians by the occupying Power, the destruction of civilian properties and acts of collective punishment are all breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

In recent weeks, Israel has committed the following illegal acts of destruction: demolition of two Palestinian homes in Jabal al-Mukkabir in Occupied East Jerusalem, which displaced five families, and two other homes in the al-Tur neighbourhood in the city, which displaced eight persons (21 May); demolition of three homes, two greenhouses and two barns in al-Jiftlik village; demolition of two Palestinian homes in Beit Hanina, displacing 10 persons (29 May); destruction of agricultural fields by bulldozers and fires during a military raid near al-Qarara village, east of Khan Younis, in the Gaza Strip (29 May); and destruction of Palestinian farmland in central Gaza, near the Bureij refugee camp, following a military raid on the area (30 May).

Further provoking and inciting, Israel has also continued to carry out violent military raids throughout the country, arresting and detaining dozens more Palestinians. These raids have also caused injury to civilians and damage to property, particularly homes, as excessive force continues to be used by the occupying forces and the raids are typically carried out in the pre-dawn hours. On 27 May, 14 Palestinian men were arrested in raids in the village of Budrus, including Abdelrahman Awad, 19 years of age, whose family suffered the killing of their younger son, Samir Awad, 16 years of age, when he was shot in the head and back by Israeli occupying forces in January of this year. On 28 May, occupying forces detained an 8-year-old boy from Silwan. This is not the first incident in which a child this young has been seized and detained by the occupying Power, as it was preceded by the detention and interrogation of two Palestinian boys, 5 and 6 years of age (16 May), as well as of 12 students at an orphanage school in Occupied East Jerusalem (22 May), based on claims that they were throwing stones. Such deplorable acts, which are terrorizing and traumatizing Palestinian children, constitute gross human rights violations that must be ceased. These acts were followed by the arrests of 12 other Palestinians, the youngest of them 12 and 15 years of age, in Occupied

East Jerusalem (29 May), and by the arrests yesterday of at least 29 Palestinians, including several university students.

Israeli occupying forces also continue to use violence and excessive force against Palestinian civilians and international activists partaking in peaceful protests. In recent weeks several Palestinians were injured by the firing of rubber-coated bullets, tear-gas canisters, stun grenades and water cannons. Among the injured was an 11-year-old boy, Mohammed Issa, shot in the face by the occupying forces that attacked a protest in the town of al-Khader, near Bethlehem.

We reiterate our calls upon the international community to condemn these illegal and provocative Israeli actions, and to act collectively to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its violations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to abide fully by its legal obligations. The Security Council, in particular, must uphold its duty under the Charter of the United Nations to address this situation, which constitutes a constant threat to peace and security in the region and beyond. Contributing to the de-escalation of tensions and the respect of international law should be viewed as imperatives, not interference, as we seek to salvage the slim possibility that remains for the two-State solution for peace and to pave the way forward for a credible political process to achieve it.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 466 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 30 May 2013 (A/ES-10/594-S/2013/322), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

United Nations S/2013/329

Security Council

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3 June 2013
English
Original: French

Letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), established by the Security Council under resolution 1769 (2007) and extended by resolution 2063 (2012) of 31 July 2012.

Following the usual consultations, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, and I would like to inform you of our intention to appoint Lieutenant General Paul Ignace Mella (United Republic of Tanzania) to the post of Force Commander of UNAMID. He will replace Lieutenant General Patrick Nyamvumba (Rwanda), whose tour of duty expired on 31 March 2013. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to Lieutenant General Nyamvumba for his long and dedicated service during his tenure at UNAMID.

I would be grateful if you could bring this letter to the attention of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Security Council

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3 June 2013

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Letter dated 3 June 2013 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 May 2013 (S/2013/329) concerning your intention, together with that of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, to appoint Lieutenant General Paul Ignace Mella of the United Republic of Tanzania to the post of Force Commander of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**
President of the Security Council

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